

TUESDAY,
December 28, 1950

PRICE: 30 PRUTA
VOL. XXVI No. 244

PRICE: 30 PRUTA
VOL. XXVI No. 244

By Victor Gordon Lennor

Ministers to Meet With Citrus Board

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

30

The U.S. visitor, who is spending the night in Jerusalem, is expected to meet Cabinet Ministers tomorrow. He is due to leave Israel for South Africa tomorrow night.

This afternoon, Mr. Stassen visited the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except on Saturdays, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd., registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: Gershon Agron (on leave). Managing Editor: Ted E. Loria. Editorial Office & Administration: 9 Rehov Mahavassaleh, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 11, Tel. 4222 (4 lines). Tel Aviv Bureau: 55 Nahlat Benyamin, P.O.B. 1123, Tel. 4231 (3 lines). Haifa, Khayat 53, P.O.B. 98, Tel. 4594 (2 lines).

The Jerusalem Post is an independent newspaper. It is the paper's aim to stimulate public discussion by granting hospitality to divergent ideas. It does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by its columnists or its signed articles. It does not accept responsibility for publishing them. All material is copyright. Readers are asked to be brief in correspondence intended for publication. Only a small proportion of the large numbers of letters received can be published and preference is given to the shortest ones. Anonymous contributions cannot be considered. All letters are subject to condensation. No responsibility is assumed for unsolicited manuscripts.

Subscription IL 2,500 p.a. in Israel, \$3,500 abroad. Advertising rates on request.

The Post is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Tuesday, December 26, 1956
Tel. 11, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714

THE Israel Philharmonic Orchestra celebrates its fourteenth birthday today, on the eve of its first concert tour.

ISRAEL of the United ORCHESTRA States and Canada: It gave its first concert under Arturo Toscanini on December 26, 1936, undisputedly by Arab rioting, and indeed it has spent most of its years in tension and in war. Yet never has it ceased to serve the cause of music with faith and dignity, and a pioneer in a land of pioneers, to help shape a culture of which it may claim to be no insignificant part.

The Orchestra occupies a special place in the affections of a people to whom music is not a luxury but a necessary element in their daily life. In times of joy we have turned to it in consummation of our rejoicing, in times of stress for the solace and encouragement that great music grandly performed can give. It is young among orchestras, but not only has it made itself the focal point of cultural life in the State, it has already won international fame, and the most renowned of virtuosi have been glad to honour it in person, from its founder, Bronislaw Huberman, to Koussevitzky, Bernstein, Heifetz, Stern, Haendel and Tournel.

Lamentably, the Orchestra has no fitting concert-hall of its own, and must repeat each subscription programme a dozen times, which is good neither for the well-being of its members nor for the standard of its performances. It says little for the civic pride of Tel Aviv, its hometown, that an orchestra found worthy to exemplify to the New World what Israel has attained in symphonic art, should still not be properly housed. It is high time to correct this dismal myopia of the citizens and city fathers alike.

When the orchestra was founded, Dr. Weizmann wrote to Mr. Huberman welcoming the new venture and expressing the belief that it would prove "a link between the Jews of this country and Jewry abroad." His belief has come true, and without a doubt the link will be made firmer by this tour. We may be sure, indeed, that all the members of the orchestra, not least the young musicians born and trained in Israel, will make a supreme effort to realize the country's hopes in them; and that by their showing they will promote and strengthen friendly relations and enhance Israel's cultural prestige. We wish them godspeed, success and a happy return. For the goodwill which made the tour possible, the American Fund for Israel Institutions has merited our sincerest thanks.

U.S.—Spain Diplomats WASHINGTON Monday (UP).—The United States and Spain will announce "very soon" their official decision to exchange ambassadors, for the first time in five years, administration officials said yesterday. Only "technical diplomatic courtesies" stand in the way of the official announcement, they said.



BRITISH MINERS LEAVING PITS Coal Stocks Low as Europe Rearms

LONDON (ONAI).—Western Europe is beginning the current winter with its industrial plants ready for an all-out rearmament drive but its coal supplies at danger level. Several countries will soon ask the United States for permission to use Marshall Plan dollars to buy American coal.

The Netherlands is in a desperate situation; Italy faces most of its import orders being cancelled; Switzerland has urgent needs for furnace coke and coal; Sweden and Denmark have been drastically cut; and in Germany the Ruhr cannot even supply Hamburg. Yet two months back, the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe could report that the big coal-producing countries like Britain, West Germany, France, The Netherlands and Belgium were virtually self-sufficient. So well-off, in fact, that the Committee promptly abandoned its allocating system.

The Committee reckoned without the huge all-round consumption increase touched-off by the various rearmament and stockpiling programmes — and, above all else, the feelings of the British miner.

Overnight, stocks shrank throughout Europe. In addition, Poland began sending her coal to Iron Curtain countries instead of to the West, and West Germany was revealed to have built castles in the air with Ruhr output figures, having oversold far beyond production. But Britain, Western Europe's key coal country, had withdrawn from Continental export markets and this has since

become the major factor in the developing crisis. For Britain's newly nationalized coal fields had chosen this same period for their own peculiar crisis. And, just as a shot fired on the 35th parallel can kill a man in New York, so the coal mined in a Welsh pit may put the entire rearmament drive off schedule.

Facing the general cost-of-living increase imposed by the Korean conflict, the British National Coal Board was recently committed to a 3,500,000 pounds (\$5,800,000) addition to its pay bill. But this share-out to an army of miners of various skilled grades found little satisfaction and unofficial strikes continue relentlessly, dragging down production so that it has rarely been over, or equal to, last year's output figures.

Men are literally running from the industry and for the third week in succession production has dropped far below that of the same week a year back. A total of 400 men, all from the coal-face, left in the last week of October, leaving the total working force at 686,800 — a loss of 22,400 men since the beginning of the year, of whom 9,300 have been face-workers, the men who get out the coal from the earth.

This week the Coal Board announced a national plan to reorganize Britain's backward, under-mechanized mines. It is designed to make drastic manpower savings but, if Western Europe is to be helped, it will need to take less than the 25 years

By Herbert Roberts

it is designed to cover. British coal exports this year are unlikely to exceed 17½ million tons, although the Labour Government projected a target of between 19 to 22 million tons. And each ton of coal diverted from export to fill the gaps in home-use production will bring the Coal Board one pound less.

Importers are now discovering that the Ruhr coal-owners were already heavily oversold, both for home and export consumers when they accepted the orders, while even current deliveries were behind schedule. In fact, Germany was taking a leaf from British policy and scaling down exports itself, particularly to the Netherlands and Italy.

The Netherlands is now issuing coal-import licences to any businessman who can bring home a shipload of the precious fuel. Italy, faced with the German cancellation on top of ruthless British cutting, is already leading the way of European countries preparing to pay Marshall Plan dollars for U.S. coal.

When the Council of O.E.C.E. is meeting in a few days' time in Paris to review a recent European survey of raw material needs, it might well glance back at the wartime Combined Raw Materials Board. This body operated on mutual confidence that internal allocation was effective. Any similar organization today would have to be far simpler, and would be faced with complex peace-time difficulties, but its establishment, perhaps inside NATO, is now an urgent necessity.

Obviously, the capacity of the existing refrigerating machinery would have to be enlarged correspondingly so that the machines could keep step with the improved freezing appliances. To give one illustration only, a plant working now with a motor of 100 H.P. would require 700 H.P.

New installations will probably profit from Mr. Wilbur's innovations, but the output of existing plants is definitely limited by the present capacity of the machinery, and in the light of present supply conditions, there is little hope that the latter could be rapidly increased.

Yours, etc.,
DR. RUDOLF LANDSBERG
Hebrew Technical College
Haifa

AID FOR BLIND
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — In your Correspondent's article, "Jerusalem's Blind Broom Makers," today no mention is made of the fact that the Jewish Institute for the Blind made a grant of IL 265 to each of the five members of this group to enable them to join the Hatikvah Cooperative Society. This group from early youth received its education and training at the Institute, and its members are still resident at the Institute, where they receive free food, board and all amenities. Yours, etc.,
EMANUEL STOLBERG
Director, The Jewish Institute for the Blind
Jerusalem, Dec. 15.

ICE PRODUCTION
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Without criticizing Mr. Wilbur's invention which — as reported in THE POST — permits ice production in two and a half instead of 15 hours, I think it is in the public interest to avoid the impression, that, simply by applying the new patents, the output of our ice factories could be increased sevenfold.

Don't THROW THIS PAPER AWAY Do SEND IT TO A FRIEND ABROAD
THE JERUSALEM POST IS READ MOST WHERE THERE ARE PEOPLE INTERESTED IN ISRAEL.

EAST, WEST BIDS FOR IRAN'S OIL

WASHINGTON (UP).—IL-RICH Iran is letting the East and the West bid for her friendship. The bidding is brisk, and the price is going higher. Here are the offers so far:

1. The United States is giving Iran a \$500,000 Point Four program and \$11,500,000 worth of arms. The U.S. government's export-import bank is lending Iran \$25,000,000 and the American-dominated World Bank is lending Iran another \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

2. British interests are preparing to double the royalties paid to Iran for oil. This may mean an extra \$75,000,000 a year for Iran.

3. Russia is concluding a trade agreement with Iran, and planning to return \$21,000,000 worth of frozen Iranian gold.

This bonanza is a tribute to Iran's wily Prime Minister Rasmaza. He plays one side against the other.

Just how the game will go is still undecided. American authorities are convinced that the Shah, the Prime Minister, and the Iranian people are pro-American.

The Soviet-Iranian trade pact — some details still are to be worked out — would enable Iran to barter its surplus rice, dried fruits, and hides and skin for badly-needed sugar and cotton textiles.

The pact also would allow Soviet "trade" representatives to be stationed in Iran.

Iran alone produces as much oil as all of the Soviet Union. That figure is nine per cent of the world's production. Russia would need extra petroleum in case of war, and Iran is the obvious place to get it.

The Iranians, after getting promises of American financial help to the trade pact with Russia, and stopped relaying Voice of America broadcasts over the local Iranian radio station.

American officials deny this was intended to needle the U.S. government into offering greater favours.

PALESTINE ANNEXATION BROUGHT NEW PROBLEMS Abdullah's Political Headaches

By Gideon Welgert

Little progress has been made since then on the drafting of the new and more democratic constitution; the cabinet still sits without Parliamentary approval.

At a later stage, opposition pressure was applied for re-establishment of press freedom, abolition of emergency regulations, red tape and corruption, better treatment of refugees, and elimination of unemployment.

Anti-Abdullah sentiment grew to volcanic proportions when Palestine Arabs began to fear that a peace agreement with Israel might be signed without full consideration of their demands.

The stormy debates that followed the Naharayim and Negev incidents were rooted in these suspicions, and led to Parliamentary questioning of vital sections of Jordan's foreign policy. The House, surmising that British pressure had prevented the Legation from taking more stringent steps in the disputes, demanded that British forces be withdrawn from Jordan and that British officers be dismissed from the Legion.

These Palestine elements lost no time in establishing contact with Jordan anti-Abdullah factions, especially a group headed by MP Shafiq Rashid, an Amman lawyer, who had been detained several times in the past. An almost completely coordinated opposition bloc was formed.

What for years had been a quiet and subservient Chamber suddenly became Abdullah's most tenaciously critical opposition. Cabinets were formed and dissolved in rapid succession. At first the Palestine Arabs took a strong opposition stand on internal affairs. Abdullah was forced to agree to alteration of the Constitution and to the return of judicial prerogatives to the courts. Executive powers were promised the House, which was assured that the Cabinet would be filled by appointment of unelected ministers.

Refugees' Plight
In Arab Palestine, the plight of refugees, Communist and Mufti agitation, and the antiquated Jordan legal system led to a some tension, animosity and sporadic outbursts.

The dictatorial regime of Jordan petty bureaucrats, far inferior in education and background to the west bank "Jordanians", caused discontent among the upper classes. Arab Palestine had become a second-class colony; its citizens had none of the privileges but twice the obligations of Jordanians.

Growing tensions and a wave of crucial complaints forced Abdullah to adopt a self-censorship policy. On the one hand he tried to appease the opposition by appointing its leaders to important government posts, and on the other resorted to a wide-spread campaign of suppression. Political enemies were detained, the Supreme Court, deprived of its

By far the loveliest view of Tel Aviv can be seen from the top of the hill in the "Old City" of Jaffa, where the land juts out to the sea. This location affords the ugliest view of Jaffa itself.

While the sea can be seen as far as the shores of Herzlia "Gimel," and the Franciscan Church, from whose balcony Napoleon exhorted his troops, is at the left, all around, in every direction, are the crumbling remnants of a city. Here one sees the final result of a creeping disintegration — the collapse of sandstone and mortar built on shallow foundations. Decaying buildings dominate the scene. The utter neglect of bygone tenants helped to speed the 200 to 300 year process, which reached an abrupt climax this year when the newly constituted Jaffa-Tel Aviv Municipality demolished the last of this 100-dunam area formerly known as the "Old City" of Jaffa.

Parts of crowded teleported buildings, and groups of skeleton buildings remain where the Municipal demolition squads left them earlier this year. Occasionally, the partially destroyed buildings contain complete rooms. All the remaining buildings are crumbling too.

Living in Rubble
Today in these rooms and structures there live 700 families.

Only if one has seen the desolation, can the critical aspect be appreciated. A Municipal engineer, when pressed, shrugged and said: "Your buildings will no doubt collapse this winter." He expressed confidence nevertheless that the families could be removed in time for the strong rains. The confident assurance was based upon the efficiency of a handful of Municipal employees and others serving Jaffa as an alert and emergency crew. Their function is to warn tenants of danger.

Plots for Sale:
1. NATHANYA: in "Paradise Hagdud," on the seashore and in other parts of the town.
2. FITYAM HEBELIA: beautiful plots on the seashore.
3. OPPORTUNITY: Plots in Haifa Bay.

Entrust us with the sale of your property and you will be assured of confidential and prompt attention.

SELA - spells Sound Business
Tel Aviv: 24, Ahad Ha'am Street, Tel. 6359
Nathanya: Herzl St., Prince House (opp. Shell)

line immediately north of the "Old City" named in Arabic, "Mazlach," after a nearby slaughterhouse. One look suffices to measure the metre-wide pathways hemmed in by the loose brick walls tottering towards each other, and the giant cracks threatening the exact manner in which the house will collapse after the next heavy rain. Here too families live, apprehensively inquiring of the Municipal Inspector and the representative of the Custodian of Abandoned Property: "When shall we move?"

Crumbling Quarters
Other sectors located in a two kilometre band along the coast to the south of the "Old City" are in a better condition but contain, nevertheless, a sizeable share of decaying houses.

Half of Jaffa's estimated 4500 buildings have been inspected. To date, 300 buildings, housing about 850 families, have been condemned. As this includes the "Old City" and the "Slaughterhouse" quarter, it comprises most of the old town; 150 additional buildings are expected to be condemned. When one third of the "Old City" was razed, 250 of the 700 families were removed to better accommodation. A recount, after the operation, revealed that there are 700 families living in the remaining two thirds of the quarter.

These were newcomers who had crowded in with the others. The rest of the quarter will be levelled up only after the accommodation now in preparation is ready.

No plans have yet been made, tentative or otherwise, for the hill atop the "Old City." Optimists say, however, that some day it will offer as lovely a view of Jaffa as it does today of Tel Aviv.

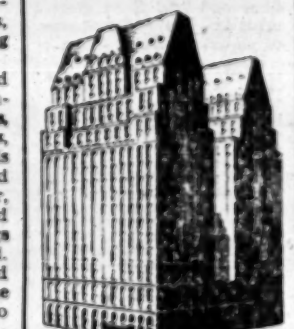
IMPORTANT NOTICE
If your relatives abroad wish to make you a gift of a car — then make sure that their choice is the best:

CHRYSLER, DE SOTO — 8 passengers, most suitable for taxi service
CHRYSLER, DE SOTO — Luxurious, 8 passengers, suitable for private use and taxi
PLYMOUTH — The most famous and economical car for private use and taxi
FARGO, DE SOTO — Trucks, Pick-Ups and Commercial Vans, from 1½ to 8 tons.

Sole Distributors for Israel
ARDITI LTD.
Tel Aviv — Jerusalem — Haifa
Traffic without mishap



"KIBBUTZ" PARAMOUNT



NEW YORK, U.S.A.
"You will receive a hearty 'shalom' at Hotel Paramount — one of America's fine hotels — Home of Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe — located in Times Square at 42nd and Broadway. Very reasonable rates! Rooms have free radio, bath-towel, and circulating hot water... television, too. Cable Address: PAROTEL, New York."

HOTEL PARAMOUNT
Charles L. Ornstein, Mgr.
An Abell Hotel